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ABSTRACT

The Information Exchange, established in 1986 as part of the South African Programs of the Institute of International Education, addresses a need among U.S. corporations, colleges, foundations, universities, churches, etc. for current, accurate information on projects and activities related to enhancing the educational opportunities for black South Africans. This survey was intended to test the validity of the Exchange's assumptions that: (1) increased willingness to consider South Africa-related grantmaking is not necessarily accompanied by adequate knowledge of the field and (2) increased awareness of South Africa's political and social problems among U.S. funders and the general public has created a new receptivity to supporting many efforts to assist black South Africans. The survey is comprised of an analysis of the present state of foundation funding of such activities and a foundation inventory with specific information on South Africa-related policies and grants of individual foundations. Information is provided on the history of U.S. grantmaking to South Africa-related projects; new initiatives in U.S. grantmaking for South Africa; and perceived obstacles to South Africa-related grantmaking. Among the conclusions are these: that there is a growing awareness of the need for U.S. help; foundations might be willing to stretch programmatic guidelines when considering South African-related proposals; and funders venturing into this territory for the first time need more information and assistance. A foundation inventory describes each of the 25 related foundations and their involvement. (SM)

Information Exchange: Working Paper # 1

ED296645

U.S. FOUNDATION GIVING TO ENHANCE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS:

An Analysis of the Present State of Foundation Funding and A Foundation Inventory

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by
Sheila Avrin McLean
and
Rona Kluger
November 1987

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INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Institute of International Education
Information Exchange

U.S.-South African cooperative programs to expand educational opportunities for black South Africans

Information Exchange: Working Paper # 1

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An Analysis
of the Present State
of Foundation Funding
and
A Foundation Inventory

by
Sheila Avrin McLean
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Rona Kluger
November 1987

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N O T E

As this publication was being printed, a new bill was introduced on March 1, 1988 in the South African Parliament that would curtail the flow of support from foreign sources to certain organizations in South Africa.

This bill, an amendment to the Fundraising Act, known as the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Act, has not, at time of writing, been enacted into law. However, U.S. funders and potential funders of South African organizations will want to follow the progress of this bill.

The Information Exchange gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Edward W. Hazen Foundation, A T & T, and Estee Lauder Companies.

U.S. FOUNDATION GIVING TO ENHANCE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT STATE OF FOUNDATION FUNDING

General Background

The Information Exchange was established in October 1986 as part of the South African Programs of the Institute of International Education. Its primary purpose is to address a pressing need among U.S. foundations, corporations, colleges, universities, churches, representatives of government agencies, and others for accurate, up-to-date information on activities and projects relating to enhanced educational opportunities for black South Africans. Its corollary purpose is to inform interested community and educational leaders in South Africa of U.S. resources that might be available for their institutions or projects.

The need for a centralized Information Exchange was based on two assumptions:

Increased awareness of South Africa's political and social problems, among U.S. funders and the general public, has created a new receptivity to supporting a wide range of efforts to assist black South Africans; and

Increased willingness to consider South Africa-related grantmaking is not necessarily accompanied by adequate knowledge of the field.

The present survey is intended to test the validity of these assumptions. It is also framed to provide to interested parties a comprehensive picture of the state of current U.S. private foundation funding for South Africa-related problems. The survey is in two parts:

An Analysis of the present state of foundation funding of South Africa-related activities, including observations on legal considerations in such grantmaking; and

A Foundation Inventory with specific up-to-date information on South Africa-related policies and grants of individual foundations.

The present survey does not include information on funding by the U.S. Government, corporations, churches or church-related organizations, professional associations, colleges, universities, or private voluntary agencies. Such information will be provided in future Working Papers.

Methodology

The Foundation Center, located at 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., was the source of initial information on grants for South Africa-related projects. Data from the Foundation Center provided the basis for a more comprehensive investigation of foundation giving, which involved interviewing leading foundation grantmakers on the past, present, and future of their South Africa grants programs, and receiving referrals to other foundations for which information was less readily available (e.g., foundations that are contemplating entry into the field). Foundations without formal South Africa grants programs that had nevertheless provided some support for South Africa-related activities were also contacted, and, in most cases, are included in the Foundation Inventory.

To our knowledge, the institutions included in the Foundation Inventory represent the most active foundation funders of projects to enhance educational, training, and self-help opportunities for black South Africans, either in South Africa or in the United States. One caveat should be noted. Several foundations that have given relatively minor amounts for South Africa-related activities were interviewed, but declined to be included in the Foundation Inventory. They stated that they were not prepared to handle the increase in South Africa-related requests that might result from inclusion. Accordingly, they are not listed in this edition of the Inventory.

A Brief History of U.S. Grantmaking to South Africa-Related Projects

It is difficult to estimate with any great degree of accuracy how much the U.S. foundation community makes available for international purposes. Several recent surveys indicate that grants for international purposes currently represent only seven percent of all foundation giving--a figure that encompasses giving for overseas programs and U.S.-based programs with international interests.

Most international giving is done by a handful of foundations. Within that small group is an even smaller group with programmatic interests in South Africa. The leaders in the field, in terms of longevity and level of funding commitment, are the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation have also provided significant amounts of South Africa-related grant funds.

While the Ford Foundation is presently by far the largest funder of South Africa-related programs, it is not the oldest. That distinction belongs to the Carnegie Corporation, which can point to philanthropic activity in South Africa that actually predated the Corporation's establishment in 1911. Most of Carnegie's South Africa grantmaking in recent years, which now totals some $500-600,000 annually, has been aimed at assisting "educational projects that support peaceful change" with an emphasis on "developing and supporting black leadership... and increasing the protection of all citizens under the law." Together with the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Carnegie has begun assisting research and training in the field of primary health care.

The Ford Foundation, by virtue of the breadth of its activities as well as the size of its program budget (three million dollars in fiscal year 1987) is by far the largest private foundation funder of South Africa-related activities. Its presence in South Africa dates back more than fifteen years, when it first provided support to improve higher education for black South Africans, promote the rule of law, and improve race relations.

In the late 1970s, the Ford Foundation (along with the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund) assisted the establishment of the first legal resource centers in South Africa. The centers had the dual aim of improving legal services for black South Africans and educating black lawyers to improve their advocacy skills. The Ford Foundation's grants program in South Africa has since evolved into a far-reaching effort that provides support for projects in the fields of education, community development, human rights, legal services, and trade unionism. The overall common aim of the Ford Foundation's South Africa-related grantmaking is to "identify and encourage activities to promote positive social change."

Since the commencement of its work in South Africa, the Ford Foundation has relied heavily on knowledgeable individuals resident in South Africa for information and advice on programs and projects as well as on frequent, lengthy visits by Foundation staff to gather information in person. The Ford Foundation does not have an office in South Africa.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund has been a vigorous and innovative funder in South Africa for over a decade, supporting projects that range from improving skills of black professionals in journalism, engineering, and medicine, to strengthening elementary education for black children, to disseminating information on South African issues to the American public. Though the Rockefeller Brothers Fund does not presently have a distinct South Africa grants program, it continues to try to "make a significant difference" in South Africa with grants focused primarily on journalism, education, and management training, under the aegis of its Special Concerns programs category.

The Rockefeller Foundation, a major funder in the international sphere, first entered the South Africa arena in 1977, when it provided support for a Study Commission on United States Policy toward Southern Africa, chaired by Franklin Thomas (later the President of the Ford Foundation). Among the recommendations that formed the basis of the Commission's widely praised report, South Africa: Time Running Out, was a call for foundations to support black leadership development. In response, the Rockefeller Foundation launched a special program that has sought to strengthen the small but growing number of black community-based anti-apartheid civic, professional, and educational organizations, rather than helping the comparatively well funded, white liberal-led groups. Most of these "high risk" grants paid the salaries and related costs of key personnel in these organizations. By the end of 1986, the Foundation had expended nearly $1 million on some 35 projects. In 1987, the Foundation revised the operations of its South Africa program by making a two-year grant of $500,000 to the Kagiso Trust, a South Africa-based grantmaking entity. The grant to the Trust is for continuing support of black leadership development program activities. This program is described in greater detail in Part II, the Foundation Inventory.

A number of smaller foundations have established carefully thought-out, focused South Africa-related grants programs. The Genesis Foundation, a Rhode Island foundation that provides approximately $850,000 annually to primary, secondary, and adult basic education programs in rural areas of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, is a prominent example. Another example of a small but well defined grants program is that of the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation of Niles, Illinois. In the last four years, the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation has made grants totaling $271,620 to sixteen South Africa-related projects in the areas of legal defense, censorship, monitoring human rights violations, and treatment of political prisoners. The J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation also provides funds to U.S.-based organizations in support of film, radio, and television productions designed to document the tragedy of apartheid for the American public.

New Initiatives in U.S. Grantmaking for South Africa

With the exception of a small group of funders with well-defined policies and programs, South Africa-related grantmaking to date is generally out of program, and, thus, relatively unsystematic. Grants reflect the blend of caution and concern that characterizes the position of many U.S. foundation funders on the subject of South Africa. That position is understandable. Funders realize they cannot ever fully understand the complex political, social, and economic problems facing black South Africans. Many have never before considered entering the international arena and fear the possible legal complications of doing so. At the same time, there is widespread recognition of the magnitude of the problems in South Africa and of the responsibility of the U.S. foundation community to attempt to address them.

A few foundations--the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Trinity Church prominent among them--have chosen to take bold new steps.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, one of the leaders in international grantmaking, has for the first time established a grants program directed at Africa--specifically at southern (including South) Africa--and will provide at least $8 million over the next seven years to enhance educational opportunities for black southern Africans. The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, another large and important foundation, has also initiated a major South Africa-related grants program, which will begin grantmaking in January 1988 in the area of training black South African community leaders. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation of Menlo Park, California has recently committed funds to the development of primary health care projects serving disadvantaged sectors of the South African population. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, also of Menlo Park, California, another large foundation with international interests, will now consider support for selected South Africa-related projects. Because it has a major programmatic interest in education, the Hewlett Foundation will confine any South Africa-related grantmaking to the area of education and, further, to U.S.-based programs only. The Hewlett Foundation's first grant in support of South Africa-related activities was made to assist the work of the Information Exchange.

A number of foundations have no stated interest in South Africa (and often no interest in international grantmaking) but strongly oppose apartheid--an opposition that is manifested in their decision to divest their funds from corporations that do business in South Africa. Some foundations that have divested have at the same time chosen to make a single South Africa-related grant as a further expression of concern about the fate of black South Africans. These foundations may (or may not) be willing to consider South Africa-related proposals in the future.

A number of South Africa-related grants originated not with funders but with grantees, who chose to develop proposals for projects involving black South Africans and then were able to make convincing cases that these projects conformed to foundation guidelines. An example is a grant made by the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation of New Jersey to Northfield Mount Hermon School in Masschusetts. The Dodge Foundation has a programmatic interest in secondary education and in helping disadvantaged youngsters to succeed at the secondary education level. The Northfield Mount Hermon School proposed to the Dodge Foundation that the latter support a program to bring black South African students to the school and help them achieve educational advancement. The Dodge Foundation was willing to provide the support requested because the project conformed to program guidelines. This support represented the Dodge Foundation's first South Africa-related grant and suggests that more foundations with strictly domestic orientations might be willing to support South Africa-related activities if a reasonable case can be made that the work relates to the foundation's programmatic areas of interest.

Though church-related organizations are a separate category of grantmaking institution, a number of religious institutions have established private foundations of some significance. The Trinity Grants Program of Trinity Parish in New York City is an example. Though the Trinity Grants Program has made many South Africa-related grants in the past, it has now taken the step of establishing a new program category that will concentrate exclusively on South Africa-related grantmaking. The new program, which began in 1986, will distribute approximately $250,000 annually, mainly to indigenous church-based programs and projects, and will make the Trinity Grants Programs one of the most important funders of South Africa-related projects.

Conclusions

A number of conclusions, based on survey information and interviews, may reasonably be drawn:

First, despite recently increased activity, support for South Africa-related activities represents a minuscule percentage of total foundation grantmaking.

Second, there is growing awareness of the problems faced by black South Africans and recognition that U.S. grantmakers should be doing more to help. There is also tremendous confusion over how to proceed.

Third, foundations might be willing to stretch programmatic guidelines when considering South Africa-related proposals. They will, however, find it easier to deal with proposals that are consistent with their guidelines and philosophy of grantmaking.

Fourth, there are many ways projects that seek to enhance educational opportunities for black South Africans can be structured to interest more U.S. foundations. For example, the broad category of "enhancing educational opportunities" encompasses all of the following:

Scholarship programs;

Exchange study programs;

Curriculum improvement projects;

Teacher training programs;

Research grant opportunities;

Nonformal, alternative education programs in black townships;

Skills training in professions, including health, law, engineering, journalism, and medicine;

Community leadership training; and

Self-help programs.

Fifth, a problem common to many foundation representatives was expressed by one individual in these words:

> Our board is fairly conservative. Though they recognize the gravity of the situation, and want to show some support for black South Africans, they hesitate to do too much too soon. I have to find some way to get a program going, and still keep within the bounds.

For some funders, this problem translates into finding worthy U.S.-based programs and activities that assist black South Africans. For others--those willing to consider funding within South Africa--this means identifying appropriate South Africa-based programs and activities and resolving legal and financial obstacles.

Sixth, funders venturing for the first time into South Africa-related funding, whether for U.S. or South Africa-based activities, need more information and assistance. Foundation representatives cited the dearth of adequate information on what projects are available and what other funders are doing. Though a few highly knowledgeable foundation individuals and staff of the Council on Foundations act as resources to the field, there is virtually no information easily available on what other funding communities (e.g., corporations, government, church-affiliated organizations) are doing. The Information Exchange, over time, intends to fill this gap.

Finally, there are differing opinions about whether U.S. foundations' interest in South Africa can withstand further political, economic, and social deterioration in that troubled country; that is, whether they would continue or discontinue funding in the event of major upheaval. A number of foundations expressed long-term commitment to helping black South Africans and stated that they will "maneuver any way we can in order to remain helpful." Others were apprehensive about long-term prospects for South Africa-related grantmaking in general and their own commitment in particular. References were made to the increased polarization of black and white communities, the boycott of schools by many young blacks, and the possibility that U.S. observers will face mounting difficulties obtaining entry into South Africa. Yet, even some of those expressing reservations about future activities indicated a willingness to consider continued funding if suitable options existed. A viable option recommended by one active funder of South African causes is to support education and training for South African refugees living in Frontline countries. All things considered, U.S. foundations seem remarkably open to the idea of helping in some way to enhance educational opportunities for black South Africans. The words of one individual were echoed many times over:

> A new generation of black leaders must be educated. The consequences of not educating them are grave, for the future of the United States as well as South Africa. Creative thinking, now and for the future, is sorely needed.

Perceived Obstacles to South Africa-Related Grantmaking

Many foundations are concerned with the plight of black South Africans and would like to provide some assistance but are concerned with perceived obstacles to South Africa-related grantmaking. The most commonly expressed obstacle is the inability or unwillingness of a foundation to make grants overseas. Often, the fear involved possible legal complications in overseas grantmaking. For such foundations, there are several alternatives:

Support U.S.-based charitable organizations and projects (i.e., 501(c)(3) organizations) that are designed to enhance educational opportunities for black South Africans. There are many fine programs and projects that operate within the United States.

Contribute to organizations that are U.S. charities (i.e., that have status as organizations qualified under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and are "publicly supported" as that term is defined under the International Revenue Code). There are two distinct types of U.S. charitable, publicly supported organizations: (1) multi-faceted organizations that have chosen, in addition to other activities, to conduct programs relating to South Africa (generic examples of these types of organizations include universities, some policy institutions, and a few private voluntary organizations); and (2) organizations established expressly to link U.S. funding to specific South African projects or institutions. There are special U.S. Internal Revenue Service regulations that guide both the grantmakers and recipients in the conduct of their activities. So long as IRS requirements are adhered to, these organizations are appropriate mechanisms for funding South African programs.

Foundations wishing to consider direct grantmaking to overseas organizations and/or projects can refer to the following publications for detailed assistance:

Making Grants Overseas: A Resource for Foundations and Corporations Which Make Grants in Countries Outside of the United States

This publication addresses the legal and technical constraints encountered by U.S. foundations and corporations in making grants overseas and discusses different categories of overseas organizations in relation to IRS determination of their charitable purpose.
Council members: $10.00 Nonmembers: $20.00

U.S. Philanthropy: Grantmaking for International Purposes,
by Sheila Avrin McLean

Commissioned by the Committee for International Grantmakers under the auspices of the Council on Foundations, this report focuses on the major obstacles to international grantmaking and offers strategies for increased giving overseas.
Council members: $2.50 Nonmembers: $5.00

The above two publications may be ordered from The Council on Foundations, P.O. Box 0002, Washington, DC 20055. Add $2.00 for handling. The Council on Foundations requests that nonmembers include payment with order.

In addition, the following publication is expected out in early 1988, under the auspices of the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC), Washington, D.C.:

American Philanthropy: A Guide for South Africans,
by Michael Sinclair and Julia Weinstein.

A FOUNDATION INVENTORY

The African Arts Fund, Inc.

Arca Foundation

Atkinson Foundation

Carnegie Corporation of New York

Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation

The Ford Foundation

Genesis Foundation

Edward W. Hazen Foundation

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

W. K. Kellogg Foundation

Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation

Lilly Endowment

J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation

Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

National Community Funds

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation

The Pew Memorial Trusts

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

The Rockefeller Foundation

Spencer Foundation

The Starr Foundation

Trinity Grants Program

Woza Afrika Foundation

The African Arts Fund, Inc.
156 East 79th Street, Suite 6A
New York, New York 10021
Telephone: 212-879-8428
Contact: Jennifer Roth, Secretary

The African Arts Fund (AAF) was established in 1985 to assist artists from South Africa to further their artistic training in the United States. AAF is an operating foundation that concentrates on talented artists who, because of apartheid, have limited access to artistic training and are unable to extend their artistic horizons.

AAF offers scholarships and fellowships to students in all the artistic disciplines: dance, music, writing, drama, fine arts, film, and photography. AAF works closely with cultural organizations in South Africa. Applicants are matched with United States cultural institutions and colleges. Wherever possible, tuition waivers are obtained and AAF assumes responsibility for board, lodging, the purchase of art materials, and other expenses.

To date, AAF has assisted twelve artists. These include three dancers (two studying at the Alvin Ailey School of American Dance); a painter at Hunter College; a dramatist at New York University's Performing Arts Department; a photographer at Magnum, Inc.; and a visual artist at the University of Indiana. In 1986, AAF established the Benjamin Moloise Scholarship in association with the New York University English Department. This fall, a poet will become the first recipient of the Moloise scholarship in the Creative Writing Department at New York University.

AAF's 1986 budget was $30,000, raised from a number of private and corporate foundations.

Arca Foundation
1425 21st Street, NW
Washington DC 20036
Telephone: 202-822-9193
Contact: Margery Tabankin, Executive Director

The Arca Foundation was incorporated in 1952 and has made grants totaling nearly $10 million "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Arca is a general purpose foundation, but "from time to time, the directors have shifted the areas of principal interest according to what was felt to be the most urgent and appropriate." In 1985, the Foundation's principal focus was on projects that promote a U.S. foreign policy seeking peace and based on human rights, principally in Central America. Arca also has a programmatic interest in South Africa. In FY 1984, Arca appropriated $60,000 in funds (from a total grants budget of $630,000) to South Africa-related grants. Among them:

$5,000 to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York, to support production of a film about apartheid; and

$7,500 to Africa News Service.

Atkinson Foundation
10 West Orange Avenue
South San Francisco CA 94080
Telephone: 415-876-1559
Contact: Donald K. Grant, Treasurer

Atkinson's current grant level is approximately $800,000 per annum ($805,876 in FY 1984) to domestic and international projects, with an emphasis on education and self-help projects. Much of their grantmaking is for water projects in drought zones in Africa. Examples of recent grants include:

$13,639 to World Vision for a water project in Kenya; and

$10,000 to Africare for a Women's Vegetable Project in Nigeria.

At time of writing, Atkinson had made no South Africa-related grants. However, according to Mr. Grant, there is no Foundation policy against providing support to South Africa projects, and, if an appropriate (e.g., a grassroots, self-help project) were submitted to Atkinson, it would be given serious consideration.

Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York NY 10022
Telephone: 212-371-3200
Contact: David Devlin-Foltz, Program Associate

The Carnegie Corporation has a long history of South Africa-related grantmaking, dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century when Andrew Carnegie donated twelve libraries to the then newly independent country. In 1928, the Carnegie Corporation (established formally in 1911) funded a four-year study to report on the "process of impoverishment" that excluded many poor white South Africans from economic advancement. By 1940, Carnegie Corporation grants in South Africa totaled almost one million dollars, roughly two-thirds of the Corporation's total grants in Africa. A 1978 in-house paper on Carnegie's grantmaking history in South Africa makes the following point:

> A modern observer is struck by the fact that most of these grants... benefitted whites primarily, and were for general national advancement; only $124,500 was directed especially toward the advancement of Africans, Colored, or Asians...This imbalance was not due to a consciously racist posture, but to its primary commitment to working with educational and cultural institutions, and to improving communications between them and North America.

In the years following World War II, the Corporation established its Commonwealth Program, which in its international grantmaking concentrated on countries that were British dominions, colonies, protectorates, or protected states as of April 1948. During the period 1953-58, institutional grants to South Africa were discontinued, and the decision was made to concentrate on Tropical Africa. One reason for this decision, according to Alan Pifer, the Corporation's former President, was that in South Africa, "there were few black organizations through which to work." The Commonwealth Program did continue to make travel grants to enable Americans, usually educators, to visit South Africa, and to enable South African educators and journalists to visit the United States. In 1969, the Corporation ceased to administer a travel program itself and began to support a program for the travel of African educators administered by the African-American Institute.

In 1973, the Carnegie Corporation took note of the increased number of black South Africans in middle levels of business and professions and concluded that there was potential for further career development--and more importantly, for leadership development--through a flexible program of short-term training. A 1974 planning grant, followed by a $175,000 institutional support grant for the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program (USSALEP), launched a USSALEP Careers Development Project as the first South Africa-related project grant made by the Corporation in over a decade.

From 1974 to date, the Carnegie Corporation has provided support to South Africa-related projects with emphasis "on developing and supporting black leadership, encouraging communication among racial groups, and increasing the protection of all citizens under the law" (language taken from the Carnegie Corporation's 1982 Annual Report).

A major effort since 1982 has been support of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa, which was intended to examine the causes and conditions of poverty in the region. The research phase of the study culminated in publication of more than 300 papers, a major conference, and a range of follow-up activities. A summary volume and a series of monographs are forthcoming.

In 1986, the Carnegie Corporation provided a start-up grant to the Information Exchange.

Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
95 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 1239R
Morristown NJ 07960
Telephone: 201-540-8442
Contact: Scott McVay, President

The Dodge Foundation works in five primary areas: Secondary Education, the Arts, Critical Issues/Public Interest, Animal Welfare, and Local Projects. Though its geographical area of interest is the State of New Jersey, Dodge's interest in secondary education encompasses schools in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states, as well as some programs with a national audience. In FY 1985, the Dodge Foundation had a grants budget of $5,615,940.

The Dodge Foundation does not have a program of international grantmaking. It has, however, made one grant for a South Africa-related project--to the Northfield Mount Hermon School. In recent years, the Dodge Foundation has made a number of grants to the Northfield Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts for model "transition programs," designed to help "special needs" children succeed in college. In 1985, Dodge gave $32,000 to Northfield Mount Hermon for the following stated purpose:

> To enable a consortium of independent schools in the Northeast to recruit, maintain and support promising black South African students for a year of study before entering college. Support toward coordination over two years will bring 18 students to six leading preparatory schools.

The Dodge Foundation cited "the importance of building educational leadership among black South Africans" as the primary reason for the grant.

To date, this is the only South Africa-related grant made by this Foundation. Should they receive a proposal for "innovative, replicable transition programs in the Northeast/Middle Atlantic region" involving black South African students, the Dodge Foundation would give it serious consideration.

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York NY 10017
Telephone: 212-573-5000
Contact: Richard Horovitz, Program Officer

The Ford Foundation is the largest foundation funder of South Africa and Namibia-related grants. It works to assist the expansion of educational opportunities to prepare black South Africans and Namibians for positions of present and future leadership, the development of public interest law and legal services, the enhancement of respect for the rule of law, and the strengthening of black community-based self-help organizations.

The Foundation's South Africa involvement began in the early 1950s and focused on supporting research on race relations and educational exchanges. That funding strategy continued into the 1970s, taking the form of grants to South African-based organizations as well as to U.S. and European institutions. In the late 1970s the Foundation launched a program of staff development for black faculty at black-designated universities. By the early 1980s the Foundation's program began to take on a more community-oriented focus with the granting of support to nascent legal services organizations and community-based education groups along with continuing funding for social science research.

In the education field, the Foundation is assisting black-led in-country efforts to provide increased educational opportunites for black South Africans at the secondary and tertiary levels. These include support for the expansion of innovative correspondence programs at the secondary level, "bridging" programs to assist black students' entry into universities, as well as programs offering research opportunities for blacks at leading universities and independent, black-led research institutes.

One aspect of the Foundation's work in education is its support of the Institute of International Education's establishment of the South African Education Program (SAEP). The Program works with the Educational Opportunities Council in South Africa and U.S.-based universities and colleges to recruit, select, and administer degree training for black South Africans. The Foundation continues to support SAEP, and in 1986 provided a start-up grant to the Information Exchange.

Since the mid-1970s, a major initiative of the Ford Foundation has been support for the establishment of legal centers akin to "public interest law firms" within South Africa. The Foundation's interest in supporting the centers, as well as other legal initiatives, was to improve the provision of legal services for black South Africans, to enhance the advocacy skills of black attorneys and to encourage the use of the rule of law as a method of improving social conditions.

Genesis Foundation
173 Waterman Street
Providence RI 02906
Telephone: 401-861-4323
Contact: John K. Harwood, President

The Genesis Foundation was established in 1981 at the behest of anonymous sponsors who had witnessed the dire needs of South Africans and wanted to help them obtain educations. The Foundation's grantmaking concentrates on primary, secondary, and adult basic education in rural areas of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Within this focus, the Foundation's grantmaking program, which provides about $850,000 in support annually, seeks to contribute to:

Improving access to education, by providing support for bursaries, literacy programs aimed at young adults whose educations have been interrupted, correspondence course education, and pre-primary and other early childhood education programs;

Improving quality of education, by supporting teacher training and development as well as selected rural schools; and by encouraging universities and other educational resources to provide technical assistance for the improvement of education in rural areas.

Since 1982, Genesis has made 142 grants to 61 schools and other educational institutions in South Africa.

In addition to its grantmaking activities, the Genesis Foundation co-funds South African projects with others and routinely provides referral services to put grantees and other worthy organizations in touch with sources of information and assistance. It also "constantly seeks to inform church, corporate and foundation funders of grantmaking opportunities."

Edward W. Hazen Foundation
505 8th Avenue
New York NY 10018
Telephone: 212-967-5920
Contact: Richard Magat, President

The Edward W. Hazen Foundation, established in 1925, is concerned with American youth, particularly the environment and values that guide their development. The Foundation funds school improvement programs and youth-serving organizations. It also provides support for projects that confront important problems facing America's youth, such as teen pregnancy and youth unemployment. The Foundation's grants budget in FY 1984 was $369,848; in FY 1983 it distributed $469,535. The Hazen Foundation does not have an international grantmaking program.

In November 1986, the Hazen Foundation publicly announced that it was divesting itself of stock in companies doing business in South Africa. According to the President of the Hazen Foundation, the decision to divest was based on two overriding factors:

> First, the imperative to express tangibly our deep concern for violations of human rights and justice by the South African government.
>
> Second, the inconsistency between the values prized by the Hazen Foundation and continued holdings in corporations that do business in South Africa.

At the same time, the Hazen Foundation approved a $25,000 grant to a South Africa-based organization to be used to support a resource center that will help students and teachers in the Western Cape obtain educational materials and collaborate with other youth-serving organizations.

In November 1987, the Hazen Foundation made a $2,500 grant to support the Information Exchange of the Institute of International Education.

The Hazen Foundation has no plans to establish a formal South Africa grants program.

U.S. Foundation Giving to Enhance Educational Opportunities for Black South Africans, 2/87

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
525 Middlefield Road, Suite 200
Menlo Park CA 94025
Telephone: 415-329-1070
Contact: Clint Smith, Program Officer

The Hewlett Foundation was established in 1966. To date, it has concentrated its resources on activities in the performing arts; education, particularly at the university and college level; population issues; and environmental issues and conflict resolution. In addition, the Foundation has a "special projects" category that enables it to respond flexibly to proposals of special interest that do not fall within existing programs.

In 1985, the Hewlett Foundation's largest grants program was in the area of education, at a level of $37.8 million. Population, the next largest program, made grants at a level of $30.2 million. The second largest component of the education program is support for international scholarship and training activities in research universities. The educational program also includes grants to increase public understanding of international affairs. Overall, approximately $40 million in grant funds in 1985 were directed at international activities, making the Hewlett Foundation one of the major funders in the international field.

In the past year, the Hewlett Foundation has started seriously to consider the possibility of South Africa-related grantmaking. Because of the Hewlett Foundation's longstanding commitment to educational advancement, South Africa-related grantmaking will be confined to the area of education and will be directed at U.S.-based programs only. To date, the Hewlett Foundation's only South Africa-related grant has been made to the Information Exchange of the Institute of International Education.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation
525 Middlefield Road, Suite 200
Menlo Park CA 94025
Telephone: 415-329-1000
Contact: Jane Ross, Program Officer/Grants Manager

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation is dedicated to support of health-related programs within the United States and Canada. The Foundation has, however, recently committed funds to the development of primary health care projects serving disadvantaged sectors of the South African population.

The Foundation has also committed initial support for the creation of an office in Washington, D.C., that might serve to facilitate additional foundation funding for South African health and development programs.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek MI 49017-3398
Telephone: 616-968-1611
Contact: Norman Brown, President

The Kellogg Foundation is a major grantmaker with programmatic interests in education, health care, agriculture, and a number of related programs. In FY 1986, its overall grants budget was $74,599,862. The Kellogg Foundation has one of the country's most important international grantmaking programs. A breakdown of the Kellogg Foundation's grants for international purposes in 1986 shows the following geographic concentration:

87 percent--United States;

11 percent--Latin America and the Caribbean; and

2 percent--Other International (Africa, southern; Australasia; Canada; Europe; and Kellogg International Fellowship Programs).

1986 was the first year in which the Kellogg Foundation made grants in Africa. Under the new program, the foundation is providing support for educational opportunities for blacks in five southern African countries (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland). The Kellogg Foundation program is aimed at organizations located overseas. The Foundation was able to institute this program as an additional programmatic area of interest because the market value of its assets nearly tripled over the past two years to $3.1 billion today. Dr. Norman Brown stated that a major reason for initiating the program was the realization by Foundation staff and trustees that "black South Africans must be prepared to serve leadership roles."

The first grant made by the Foundation in southern Africa was to the University of Botswana for a curriculum development project in nursing. In October of the same year, the Kellogg Foundation awarded a total of $3.2 million in grants for scholarships to seven South African universities, five of which have mainly served black students. In November 1986, a total of $1.4 million in grants for scholarships at three English-language universities was announced. Each scholarship award will cover a five-year period, although a bachelor's degree under South Africa's education system is generally completed in three. The purpose of the additional two years' funding is to allow time for possible school closings.

The grants will be awarded to students pursuing degrees in agriculture, business administration, education, health, and public administration. The Foundation will also support scholarship programs to enable black school-teachers to earn college degrees.

The Kellogg Foundation does not intend to support scholarships and bursaries only, but will support education training and upgrading of teachers in primary and secondary schools.

The Foundation will also consider proposals from institutions and organizations in southern Africa for support of projects in agriculture, education, and health, three programmatic areas of longstanding interest.

The Foundation expects to expand its program into countries throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation
1035 Fifth Avenue
New York NY 10022
Telephone: 212-249-1733
Contact: Geraldine S. Kunstadter, Vice President

The Albert Kunstadter Foundation is a very small, general-purpose private foundation that makes grants nationally and internationally. Though it will consider proposals focused on any geographic sector, its international interests focus on China, Africa, and Latin America.

The Kunstadter Foundation has made several South Africa-related grants including one toward the establishment of the South African Education Program in 1979. In addition, the Kunstadter Foundation has made a number of grants in Africa. Among them are several grants to Africare for a reforestation project in Senegal; a well project in Zambia; and a "return to farms" project in Zimbabwe (to help those who left rural areas for cities prepare to return to rural communities).

Lilly Endowment
2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. 88068
Indianapolis IN 46208
Telephone: 317-924-5471
Contact: James T. Morris, President

The Lilly Endowment is a large foundation (FY 1985 grants budget $26,985,856) that divides its giving between religious organizations, community development projects, and education. The Endowment has a small international grantmaking program, with a focus on "developmental and informational programs" with a geographic focus of Central and South America.

The Lilly Endowment has, on occasion, made small, out-of-program grants for projects within Africa, but none has been made in South Africa. At time of writing, the prospects of initiating a grant program for South Africa-related activities are remote, unless the Endowment's guidelines are specifically amended.

J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation
9333 Milwaukee Avenue
Niles IL 60648
Telephone: 312-966-0143
Contact: Lance Lindblom, President

The J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation had a grants budget of $1,900,000 in FY 1987, which was directed at furthering the following four stated aims:

To eliminate censorship and protect freedom of expression;

To foster human rights, including political, social, economic and cultural rights;

To protect and foster civil liberties in the U.S. and to encourage their eventual observance in the rest of the world;

and

To foster social justice and the elimination of political, economic, social, religious, and cultural oppression.

In the last four years, the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation has made grants totaling $271,620 to sixteen South Africa-related projects in the areas of legal defense, censorship, monitoring human rights violations, and treatment of political prisoners. In the United States grantees include:

National Public Radio, to support on-site research and production of a news series on South Africa, focusing on the economic, political, and social ramifications of apartheid ($15,000); and

National Black Programming Consortium, for the production of a documentary on the lives of Nelson and Winnie Mandela ($18,900).

The Foundation does not provide support for educational institutions or scholarships, either within South Africa or the United States.

Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation
218 East 18th Street
New York NY 10003
Telephone: 212-475-1137
Contact: Larry Condon, President

The Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation was established in 1959. Its current areas of concern, broadly stated, are: disarmament and peace; human rights and democratic values; protection and enhancement of the environment; systemic improvement in public educational and civic and cultural affairs in the New York Metropolitan Region.

The human rights and democratic values program, with a present budget of $750,000, has worldwide interests. However, its grants to date have mostly been limited to U.S. agencies, many of which work abroad. It has recently made commitments to organizations based in Haiti and the Philippines, and has decided to extend its work to agencies within South Africa. The South Africa extension was made by the Board in late 1986 and, as of this writing, no commitments have yet been made.

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
1200 Mott Foundation Building
Flint MI 48502-1851
Telephone: 313-238-5651
Contact: Willard J. Hertz, Vice President

The Mott Foundation is a large (FY 85 grants totaling $26 million) private foundation that supports programs across the United States and "on a limited basis internationally" in eight major areas:

At-risk youth, including adolescent pregnancy;

Community education;

Community foundations and other philanthropic areas;

Economic development and neighborhood revitalization;

Employment and training;

Environment and conservation;

Historically black colleges; and

Social welfare.

In 1985, Trustees of the Mott Foundation approved a South African investment policy under which the Foundation would invest in companies with South African facilities only if they subscribe to and satisfactorily implement the Sullivan Principles. In 1988, the Mott Foundation will initiate a new grants program to assist black South Africans by supporting programs in training and leadership development.

To date, the Mott Foundation has made one South Africa-related grant--$65,000 to Michigan State University in partial support of a November 1986 conference on U.S. initiatives for South African and Namibian lifelong educational programs.

National Community Funds
A Project of the Funding Exchange
666 Broadway, 5th Floor
New York NY 10012
Telephone: 212-260-8500
Contact: June Makela, Executive Director

The Funding Exchange is a network of local community funds that come together to work on a national level, under the aegis of National Community Funds. The funding organizations that comprise the National Community Funds are:

North Star Fund;

Bread and Roses Community Fund;

Haymarket People's Fund;

McKenzie River Gathering;

Fund for Southern Communities;

Instituto Laboral de la Raza;

Vanguard Public Foundation; and

Crossroads Fund.

These funding organizations seek to support programs that demonstrate an analysis and understanding of the root causes of social, political, and economic inequality and injustice. In FY 1986, the Funding Exchange/ National Community Funds distributed $2,879,124 in grants.

National Community Funds has an international grants program and, under that broad category, has established a separate program that focuses on Africa; in particular, South Africa. Grants are made to organizations working in South Africa and to U.S.-based organizations working on South Africa-related issues. In FY 1986, the Africa program made grants totaling $121,085 in the Africa funding category. That figure was double the amount distributed in this category the previous year.

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation
16 East 34th Street
New York NY 10016
Telephone: 212-684-6577
Contact: Stephen Viederman, Executive Director

The Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation has four major program categories: Tropical Ecology, Sustainable Agriculture, Water Resources, and Family Planning. The Foundation's grants budget in 1985 was $4,823,563. A significant portion of the grants budget is focused on international projects.

The Noyes Foundation does not have a grants program focused on South Africa, nor do they, in general, provide support for South Africa-related activities. However, in the words of the 1985 Annual Report:

> During 1985, the Finance Committee of the Noyes Foundation considered the various views on investing in companies that do business in South Africa. The Committee agreed that it is antithetical to the Foundation's program interests to invest in companies doing major business in South Africa that are not signatories of the Sullivan Principles. The Foundation, will, however, continue to hold stock in those companies who are signatories and whom we believe to be a positive force for racial justice. The Committee further recommended that rather than divest current stock holdings, the Board approve a grant to further the progress of black South Africans towards positions of leadership in the nation.

That grant, to the University of Cape Town Fund, was in the amount of $75,000.

It is uncertain if the Noyes Foundation will make other South Africa-related grants in the future.

The Pew Charitable Trusts
Three Parkway, Suite 501
Philadelphia PA 19102-1305
Telephone: 215-875-3200
Contact: Ms. Kristina Klugar

The Pew Charitable Trusts are a private philanthropy representing the seven trusts created by the sons and daughters of Joseph N. Pew, founder of the Sun Oil Company. Established between 1948 and 1982 (the newest is the Medical Trust), the Trusts assist nonprofit organizations dedicated to improving the quality of life for individuals and communities and encouraging personal growth and self-sufficiency. Support is provided in the areas of conservation, culture, education, health sciences, human services, public policy, and religion.

Historically, the Trusts have directed their support to improving the public welfare in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. However, in recent years, they have broadened their grantmaking to include a growing number of national and international organizations. International funding has focused primarily on health policy issues, famine and disaster relief, and occasional agricultural programs in developing nations.

The Trusts' experiences in development have led to a recognition that lasting socio-economic change is best achieved through long-term investments in people and communities that build upon indigenous resources and capabilities. Based on this recognition, the Trusts have refined and expanded their human services grantmaking to establish an International Human Services Program, to be initiated in sub-Saharan Africa.

The International Human Services Program will focus on strengthening agricultural and rural economic development. Support will be targeted to programs that assist poor and small-to-medium sized farmers and entrepreneurs. Support for programs that encourage local grassroots initiatives and creativity will be a major priority. Three broad categories of programs will be funded: Education and Training, Direct Services, and Applied Research.

The International Human Services Program will focus initially on Ghana and Senegal. Projects in other countries may be considered at a later date. At present, there are no plans to expand the Program to South Africa.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York NY 10104
Telephone: 212-373-4200
Contact: Russell A. Phillips, Jr.,
Acting President and Executive Vice President

Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) has been active in South Africa since the early 1970s when, along with the Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, it undertook several initiatives in South Africa-related grantmaking. In its early years of South Africa grantmaking, Rockefeller Brothers Fund emphasized human rights and race relations (e.g., a series of grants to the South African Institute for Race Relations). By the late 1970s and early 1980s, its focus shifted to legal services and the Fund, in close collaboration with the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, supported the establishment of several legal resource centers in South Africa.

In the past few years, Rockefeller Brothers Fund has gone through a major reassessment of its South Africa funding program, shifted into other areas, and phased out its earlier program in South Africa. At this time, RBF does not have a separate South Africa grants program. Instead, it has elected to consider support for projects on a case-by-case basis. In 1986, Rockefeller Brothers Fund expended a total of approximately $300,000 on six South Africa-related projects. Among them:

A total of $100,000 to the African-American Institute, U.S., for two projects: to bring to the United States representatives of South Africa's black and white communities with the aim of facilitating dialogue between those communities and stabilizing and expanding the network of black media in South Africa;

$100,000 to the South African Advanced Education Project, U.K., to bring professional black South Africans overseas for one year's advanced study in such areas as banking, finance, and engineering;

Support to the Northfield Mount Hermon School, U.S., to strengthen the consortium of secondary schools that bring black South Africans, ages 18-23, to these U.S. schools for study; and

$25,000 to the Foundation for International Conciliation, U.K., to bring together, for discussion purposes, leaders from the black community in South Africa and representatives of the South African government.

In the United States, the Fund has provided funding for an innovative American Public Radio satellite broadcast from Middlebury College that allowed students from colleges in different regions of the country to participate in a discussion about South Africa. Other grants to U.S.-based organizations include support to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for the production and distribution of two documentary films on South Africa-related subjects.

In addition, RBF has supported and will continue to support projects within South Africa designed to improve black and nonracial schools, with an emphasis on elementary and secondary education.

The Rockefeller Foundation
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York NY 10036
Telephone: 212-869-8500
Contact: Richard W. Lyman, President

The Rockefeller Foundation's first South African-related activity was the establishment of a "Study Commission on United States Policy toward Southern Africa." From June 1977 to December 1980, grants totaling $2,210,625 were made to the Foreign Policy Study Foundation toward the costs of this Commission, which was chaired by Franklin A. Thomas. In May 1981, the Commission issued a series of recommendations in their published report, South Africa: Time Running Out.

One of the Study Commission's policy objectives called upon private foundations to assist in the development of black leadership. In 1982, a Rockefeller Foundation feasibility study on alternative funding strategies recommended a grantmaking program directed at organizations managed by black persons. At the time American donors primarily supported white-led organizations working on black issues. Being small in size was an advantage in that it allowed the Foundation to break new ground in grantmaking and, secondly, support the principles of self-determination and development by putting resources directly under the control of the black community. The program was based on the rationale that groups working for peaceful change in South Africa should be supported and that the South Africa of the future will depend on a capable black and white leadership.

The Rockefeller Foundation South African Black Leadership Program was designed to fulfill the following objectives: to increase the number of black men and women in the public/community service sector; to provide opportunities for skills and leadership development; to strengthen existing black-run institutions; and to support new programs and initiatives from black groups. Over the period 1983-86, the program expended approximately $1,000,000 on 35 projects. Grants were made to programs in churches, labor, alternative media, nonformal education and training, arts, health, legal assistance, community development, and human rights.

In 1987, after three years of administering its South Africa program from within, the Foundation made a two-year grant of $500,000 to the Kagiso Trust--a nonprofit organization, based in Johannesburg. The Grant provides support for program activities with the same leadership development purpose as the earlier Foundation-administered grants.

As the largest grantmaking entity in South Africa, set up in 1985, the Kagiso Trust has made awards to groups in a variety of fields--including education, media, community development, human rights, health, and women. These recipients include most of the 35 grantee organizations previously supported by the Foundation. The Foundation's two-year grant will enable the Trust to expand its program activities in three specific areas: the support of management staffs of community-based, black-led groups; non-community-based efforts to place black officers at executive levels of predominantly white-run organizations; and expansion of the Trust's Development Education Program, aimed at upgrading skills of community development workers.

U.S. Foundation Giving to Enhance Educational Opportunities for Black South Africans, 2/87

Spencer Foundation
875 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: 312-337-7000
Contact: Marion M. Faldet, Vice President

The primary focus of the Spencer Foundation is the support of research that has bearing on education, expressed through support of research in the behavorial sciences, and programs of dissertation-level and post-doctoral fellowships, administered outside the Foundation. In fiscal year 1985, the Foundation's grants budget was $5,887,775.

The Spencer Foundation is an international foundation, and has made grants in Canada and several other countries as well as the United States. Research grants are made to organizations, usually universities, that take fiscal responsibility for the researcher or graduate student.

In 1985, the Spencer Foundation made its first South Africa-related grant: $110,000 to the Bishop Tutu Southern African Refugee Program.

The Spencer Foundation is not considering the establishment of a South Africa-related grants program. It will continue to consider ways in which it might be helpful through its normal program of support of research on issues affecting education.

The Starr Foundation
70 Pine Street
New York NY 10270
Telephone: 212-770-6882
Contact: Ta Chun Hsu, President

A large proportion of this Foundation's grantmaking is targeted to education; in 1984, 26 percent of its grants were education-related. A major portion of this represents funding for scholarships, including international exchange scholarships for children of international business people. Almost ten percent of Starr's grants in the same year were for international projects. Another important area of interest is public and civic affairs.

In 1984, the most recent year for which information was provided, Starr's grants budget was $4,325,367.

Starr has made several South Africa-related grants, e.g.:

South African Education Program of the Institute of International Education, for scholarship support, $12,500; and

United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, for exchange and training to develop leadership skills among South Africans, $12,500.

Trinity Grants Program
74 Trinity Place
New York NY 10006-2088
Telephone: 212-602-0799
Contact: David Mesenbring, Program Associate for Third World

Under its grants program, Trinity Parish made available a total of $1.6 million in FY 1985 and $2.1 million in FY 1986 for projects, programs, or processes designed to promote the well-being of humankind while strengthening the role of the church as a unique community resource. Priority is given to churches and church-related agencies within the Anglican Communion.

In 1985, approximately 36 percent of Trinity's grants were directed to its Third World Program, which uses the resources of the indigenous church and its leadership to meet human needs in the third world. Under that program, Trinity made a number of grants to South Africa.

In addition to its Third World Program, Trinity instituted a separate grants program aimed specifically at South Africa. The Board of Trinity Church, in 1986, voted to commit $250,000 of its $2.1 million 1986 grants budget in support of "projects and programs...which show promise of alleviating the effects of apartheid." This commitment is over and above any other grants that might go to South Africa projects under its Third World program.

The action places the Trinity Grants Program among the major grantmakers in direct funding to indigenous church-based activities in South Africa. The decision is consistent with a long-term commitment the parish made to support the work of the Church in Africa overall, with the addition in 1984 of a full-time "third-world" grants officer.

According to a background paper prepared by the Trinity Grants Program:

> The South African Church presents a vision of hope in an intolerable situation--a vision that reminds all Christians of the victory of Christ's death and resurrection in spite of human sin.
>
> Specifically, the Anglican Church of the Province of Southern Africa--which includes Namibia, Mazambique, Lesotho, and Swaziland as well as South Africa--needs support in its witness against the evils of apartheid.

In response to local requests, and to provide corollaries for other development activities in South Africa, the Program will focus on family life, education, housing, health, agriculture, entrepreneurial activities, and theological education.

The basis for all these activities will be to use the church and its organizations as unique community resources, while fostering the development of black leadership--a central goal since the membership of the Church of the Province of South Africa is 76 percent black. It is anticipated that the enhancement and enablement of indigenous church-based infrastructures will be a logical area for such development.

In addition to the above, the Vestry of Trinity Church, in what may be the largest divestment action by any single church in the United States, voted in February 1986 to divest the parish of all investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

Woza Afrika Foundation
375 Park Avenue
New York NY 10022
Telephone: 212-935-4680
Contact: Duma Ndlovu, Executive Director

Woza Afrika Foundation was established in 1986 "to link American resources...with the urgent needs of the South African dramatic and literary community." In FY 1986, Woza Afrika will award over $100,000 in South Africa to regional theater groups and to individual writers, actors, artists, and musicians.

The Foundation's inaugural project in the United States, the first Festival of South African Theater in the United States, was presented at New York's Lincoln Center in September and October 1986. The Woza Africa Festival brought thirty South African playwrights, directors, and actors and five plays dealing with aspects of South African life. The Foundation also arranged for the publication of an anthology of these plays.

Other Foundation programs include:

The Casey Motsisi Awards for Literary Arts;

The Woza Afrika Visual Arts Award;

The Mthuli Shezi Awards for the Dramatic Arts; and

The Woza Afrika Arts and Letters Award.

INFORMATION REQUEST

The information contained in this Inventory will be continually updated and expanded.

If you know of any additions that should be made, please note them here, tear out, fold in thirds, and mail to the address on the back.

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Date: _____

U.S. Foundation Giving to Enhance Educational Opportunities for Black South Africans, 2/87

----------Fold----------

Place
Stamp
Here

Rona Kluger
Information Exchange
Institute of International Education
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3580

----------Fold----------

Instructions: Fold along dotted line, tape closed, and stamp with proper postage.